FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1849. [NO. 1699.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the E-tate (with the Will annexed) of Mr Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me. H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

FOR RENT.

300 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, lying on both sides of the Plank Road, between 4 and 5 miles from Fayetteville.

I. WETMORE.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98-6w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE, new, two-story Dwelling House, situated on Haymount, and at present occupied by J. E. Bryan. Possession given 1st January.

GEO. S. HODGES.

Dec. 17, 1849. 98-1m

NEW GOODS.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
(Opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.)

Keeps constantly on hand,

BROWN, Loaf, Crushed and Refined Sugar, Coffee, Sack and Alum Salt,
Sweedes and English Iron,
Cut Nails, Trace Chains,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
Castings, Hardware and Cutlery,
SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS,
A varied assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Together with almost every article to be found in the market, suited to the demands of both town and country.

☞ The above Goods will be sold CHEAP for Cash, or exchanged for Country Produce.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE. Apply to L. H. WHITAKER,
at the Fayetteville Hotel.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98-tf

LONGSTREET ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Boys and Girls on the 1st day of January, under the superintendence of Mr. Archibald Ray. It is situated at Longstreet Church, 15 miles from Fayetteville, in a healthy and pleasant part of the country. The terms of Tuition will be 6, 8, and 10 Dollars, according to the advancement of the Student. Board, including Washing, &c., can be had in the neighborhood for 6 Dollars per month. Boys will be prepared for College, if desired.

Dec. 13, 1849. 98-2w

☞ ASHLAND ACADEMY.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of January 1850, under the direction of Mr. James C. Davis.

The Academy is situated in Robeson county, about two miles from Randalsville.

Young gentlemen wishing it, will be prepared for the Sophomore Class, half advanced, in any College in the United States, and those who do not wish to go to College, can receive an education sufficient for the common business of life.

Board can be had for 5 Dollars per month

Tuition 5, 8, and 10 Dollars per Session, according to the advancement of the Student.

ANGUS McBRYDE,
DUNCAN CURRIE,
Committee.

Dec. 13, 1849. 98-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell, on the first day of January 1850, at Floral College, a Negro BOY, about 22 years of age. A credit of six months will be given for one-half of the purchase money, and twelve and eighteen months for the balance, with interest after six months—purchaser giving bond with approved security.

NEILL McNAIR, Guardian.

Dec. 10, 1849. 97-2w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, at December Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrators of Levi S. Tower, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and all having claims against it, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
MARY A. TOWER,
Administrators.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January 1850, two Timber Wagons, two Road Wagons, eight Mules, and eight sets of Harness, belonging to said Estate. A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
MARY A. TOWER,
Administrators.

Dec. 7, 1849. 97tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.

October 29, 1849. 91-tf

CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in the Donaldson Academy will commence on the 1st day of January 1850. It is very important that the Pupils should come in promptly at the opening of the Term, as most of the arrangements which are to continue through the Term, are then made.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Dec. 11, 1849. 97-3w

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday 1st January next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months.

Rudiments, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar,	$6 00
History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Incidentals,	25

ALEX'R D. McLEAN.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1849. 97-6wp

FINE FRUIT TREES.

JOSHUA LINDLEY, one of the proprietors of the North Carolina Pomological Garden and Nurseries, is now in Fayetteville with a large assortment of their finest fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, and Nectarines, selected from the best Nurseries and collections in the United States. He will remain for three weeks, except when delivering trees out of town. In his absence, orders should be left with Mr. E. J. Hale, who has Catalogues for gratuitous distribution. Those wanting trees in the adjoining counties should immediately address me whilst here. JOSHUA LINDLEY.

December 8, 1849. 97

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.

R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

LAND for sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Thursday the 27th inst., that well known tract of LAND, at the mouth of Cross Creek, formerly the property of Mark Russell, lying between the Cape Fear River and the Creek, containing about 117 acres, and late belonging to the estate of Anson Bailey. On the Land is an excellent Fishery. For further information apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Dec. 10, 1849. 97tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrator of Anna Maria Cochran, with the Will annexed.

All persons having claims against said E-tate, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. B. NEWBY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1849. 97-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT December Term of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator of Hugh Campbell, Jun'r, and Carleton J. Campbell.

All persons having claims against said Estates, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT W. GIBBS.

Cumberland county, Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3w

ON MONDAY the 31st of December, I shall sell at Wilkings's Auction Store, the perishable Property of the Estate of Carleton J. Campbell; and on the 1st of January, at the Market House, I shall hire out the Slaves belonging to said Estate. R. W. GIBBS.

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

In Pittsborough, Chatham County.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, the DWELLING and appurtenances of the late Thomas Thompson, situate immediately on the Northern line of the village limits, with about 20 acres of Land attached, and all convenient out houses, besides having a good Well and Spring. This property is particularly desirable.

A lot of 13 acres, under a good fence, about half a mile North of the above, will be sold at the same time.

A credit of one and two years will be given, with interest from the date, and bond and approved security required.

M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

Pittsborough, Nov. 24, 1849. 96ts

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Committee, having been appointed by the Congregation of Centre Church, Robeson county, to contract for the building of a New Church, will, on the 1st day of January 1850, proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, the Contract for said Building.—The general outline of the plan is as follows: Seventy feet long, with a vestibule of ten feet inclusive; forty-two feet wide; twenty-four feet high, with galleries on both sides and end. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of letting out.

DANIEL McKINNON,
ANGUS McLEAN,
DANIEL McNEILL,
Committee.

Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had. HENRY R. KING.

Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

Sale of five Negroes.

WILL be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st day of January, either 3 or 5

VALUABLE NEGROES,

3 men, 1 boy, and 1 girl, all likely and of excellent characters. One of the men is a Blacksmith.

Also, the GRIST MILL, on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly Anderson's, with a quantity of land adjoining.

And about 2000 ACRES of well timbered LAND, on Lower Little River, near Pearson's Mills.

For further information, apply to Col. Alex'r Murchison.

Terms at sale.

R. M. PEARSON,
Ex'r of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate Coach Blacksmith, and Coachbody Maker and Wheelwright, for the ensuing year. A recommendation of character and qualifications is desirable. Persons wishing to apply will do well to come and see me, or address me by letter forthwith.

Address, JOHN L. HART, Hartsville P. O., Darlington District, South Carolina.

Dec. 3, 1849. 97-4w

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent, New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Teacher's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-1amY

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are a Sure Cure for Influenza.

THIS complaint has become so frequent, that there are few persons who have not had it several times. It is a kind of malignant contagious cold, attended with much fever, and great prostration of strength. So soon as possible, swallow six or eight Pills; a large dose is absolutely necessary to relieve the brain, that organ appearing to suffer greatly in this complaint. When they have operated well, put your feet and legs in hot water, or take a hot bath. Be sure and be purged before you use any means of increasing the circulation, or your life may be the forfeit.—Now go to bed; and when in bed, take two more pills and some hot boneset tea, catnip, or balm, or balsam or some water gruel—any of these warm drinks will answer, and which may be left to choice—either of them will help to restore insensible perspiration, and this method will generally cure. Should, however, the patient, after the pills and after this treatment, not be better in the morning, let him take another six, eight, or ten pills, or more, according to urgency of symptoms, and the warm drinks, and foot or general bath, at night. My experience has shown me that the third day generally finds the patient well, when this plan has been adopted in the beginning. But, in any event, the continuance of the treatment is the best that can be adopted, whether it takes one day or twenty to effect the cure. However bad the head may be, never let blood be drawn or leeches applied; we want all the blood we have. Instead of losing this "life of our flesh," let us take more pills, which will take the death principle from us, leaving our blood relieved, and ready to rally all its life powers for our restoration, so soon as the purgation has left it free to effect this object.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store.

Dec. 8, 1849. 97-4m

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,
With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.

Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to "The Fayetteville Hotel Company" at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Seven Shares of Stock in said Company, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of Shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.

Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four.—The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.

Nov. 13, 1849. 94-8wpd

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Thomas Green and Howell Green, by their Guardian Nathan T. Bowdon, Garrett Parker and wife Priscilla, James Bowdon and wife Jane, and Mary Green, ex Robert Green, Adm'r of Claiborn Green, dec'd, David A. Ray, Jane Green, and the said Robert Green

vs.

IT appearing on affidavit, that the Defendant, Jane Green, is a resident of Mississippi, the said Jane Green is hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or said Bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Richmond, at Office in Rockingham, the 27th day of Nov. A. D. 1849.

GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 95-6w

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.

November 27, 1849. 95-tC

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has at last received his full supply of the above, which, having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low, many articles cheaper than heretofore.

E. J. HALE

Oct. 29.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1849.

Carolina, Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, and love, and defend her.
Though the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

So wrote WILLIAM GASTON, one of the greatest and best men of his age. North Carolina was good enough for him to be born in, to live in through a long life of honorable and distinguished usefulness, and to die in.

But one of those "witlings" whom Judge Gaston had in his mind's eye, and who appears to have spent the better part of *two whole days* in North Carolina, gives to the world, through the N. Y. Home Journal, quite a different idea of her merits. We allude to no less a personage than Lieut. Wise, of the U. S. Navy, (probably from Accomac county, Va., where people *boast* that there never was a printing press,)—the man who wrote a book on Mexico, of which country he doubtless saw as much as could be distinguished by the aid of a spy-glass from the deck of his ship in the harbor of Vera Cruz. This traveller makes quite a traveller's story out of a trip from Norfolk in Virginia to Elizabeth City in North Carolina, and a sojourn of a few hours in the latter place. The only people he tells us of, (and we might presume they were the only people he saw but for the prodigious amount of information he managed to pick up in a short time,) are, a "bank driver" of the stage in which he travelled, "a publican," some "negro peasantry," a "respectable widow lady," and "the towns-people and a concourse of adults and children" who "were in waiting to behold us." His arrival must have created a prodigious sensation among the cits of Elizabeth, since it actually brought together "the towns-people" (the whole of them of course,) "*and* a concourse of adults and children."

But he is such a model of a traveller, that we must let him speak for himself, passing over that portion of his eventful journey which lay in Virginia, and in which he affronted a publican by turning up his nose at "this banquet of ham with the hide on, and hoe-cake, which stood very uninvitingly spread out to provoke our fastidious appetites,"—and during which his imagination was haunted with visions of "coils of snakes," "wide-mouthed alligators," and "bears prowling along the banks, snapping their jaws like castanets, ready at a moment's hungry notice to way-lay and devour unwary travellers"!! All this was in Virginia, and we have therefore nothing to do with it. But,

"It was soon after leaving this abode that we crossed the dividing line betwixt Virginia and Carolina, and in a few hours more the bank driver pointed, with a graceful flick over the leaders' heads with his whip, and assured me we were approaching Elz-bet, meaning, I am confident, Elizabeth City."

This remarkable evidence of 'cuteness, in translating the driver's dialect into English, might almost lead to the supposition that our traveller is a Yankee;—perhaps a Yankee pedagogue;—but that his name certainly belongs to Accomac county, Virginia. Besides, some portion of the "confidence" with which he decided the point may have been attained after he arrived in the place, from reading the sign boards, or from the kind widow lady of whom we shall hear presently.

"Then we got down in presence of the townspeople—the coach's arrival being a bi-weekly era to date from—and a concourse of adults and children were in waiting to behold us. Many of the lesser juveniles were clamorous in directing attention of their companions to my mustachios, crying out—Here's a Monsheer! whereupon I gravely addressed a number by imaginary Christian names, and shook hands cordially with others, when the remainder retreated, with much precipitation and astonishment depicted in their sallow little faces at my seeming familiarity."

Poor fellows, they evidently mistook him for a *monkey* (we believe they call monkeys "Monsheer" in that part of the world,) and the "lesser juveniles" ran away lest they should be devoured, and probably in astonishment to hear such an animal speak. He did his best to re-assure them, by calling them by "imaginary Christian names," and "shaking hands cordially" with such as were bold enough to go near him (probably from having been at a Circus)

"I had not thought advisable to bespeak apartments at the hotel, having taken advice on the subject, and being fortunate in procuring lodgings at the house of a respectable widow lady, who kindly furnished me with a bed and board. The day after but one, my floating home sailed up the wide Pasquotank, the same night I embarked, and away we steered down the river."

He had ascertained before hand that the hotel, though it furnished "entertainment for man and horse," was not the place for *him*. He therefore wandered about until a "respectable widow lady," with that benevolence so characteristic of the sex, and for which he does not appear to be sufficiently grateful, "kindly furnished him with a bed and board." He does not tell us in what part of her premises the bed was located, nor yet of what the "board" consisted, though we may judge of that from his description of the "well-ordered basket of *provender*," which, he tells us, he preferred to the Virginia publican's "ham with the hide on, and hoecake." [From the dictionary we learn that the word "provender" signifies "dry food for *beasts*, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay." The word is "not used of food for *man* in New England."]

Our traveller proceeds to tell the lady to whom he writes, that the Marine Surveying in which he is engaged

"may be of great service to your dear little boy, when he gets deep into the geographies, to know, that Carolina is bounded on the north by the Dismal Swamp, on the sunny side by Cape Hatteras light-house and Atlantic Ocean, and all over by sweet potatoes and the fever and ague. I acquired this valuable information after a world of patient investigation."

Now who will deny after this brilliant passage, that "Lieut. Wise, U. S. N." is indeed a "witling," in the fullest sense of the term? Who can doubt his ample opportunities of acquiring valuable information as to the whole State?

We might make further extracts, but enough. We have always heard that a commission in the Navy was prima facie evidence that its possessor was a gentleman, and that it entitled him to admission into the most respectable circles wherever he went. There must have been, therefore, something peculiarly nauseating about this conceited fop, (who could not eat any food prepared on his road, and drew together crowds of boys to point at him,) that prevented him from receiving any civilities from the people of one of the most intelligent and refined portions of North Carolina.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has presented to Congress estimates of Appropriations desired for such works, for the next fiscal year, to the enormous amount of Eleven Hundred Thousand Dollars. And not one dollar of this immense sum is recommended for any river or harbor in North Carolina. Why? Surely not because our rivers and harbors are so perfect as to need no improvement? On the contrary, there is no Atlantic State which more needs help in this particular than North Carolina. The Cape Fear at Wilmington, with its extensive and growing commerce, and Nag's Head Inlet, are the most striking examples of this. But these are unworthy of the consideration of a Secretary of the Treasury, who can recommend $15,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Chattaraugus creek, New York, $10,000 for the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, $15,000 for making a harbor at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin, $20,000 for the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa, &c. &c. &c. We hope that our Members of Congress will speak out against such a wretched system of national legislation, which has already prevailed too long and too extensively.

MR. POTTER OF OHIO.—Our readers may desire to know something of this gentleman, who received so many votes of Southern Locofocos for Speaker, and among them two from North Carolina. One of the Washington correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says of him,—

"It is evident that Mr. Potter was considered as a free-soiler, though there is no vote of his on record which goes to show it. He was not a member of the 29th Congress or the 30th Congress, when the Wilmot proviso was offered. In the legislature of Ohio he did not vote upon the instructions relative to the proviso. But it appears that on the stump, during the canvass for Congress in his district, he made anti-slavery speeches. It seems impossible to find a man who is not supposed to be committed to one or the other side of the question of the extension of slavery into the new territories."

Now here is a man whom the Locofocos set up simply because there was no vote of his on record. His principles were diametrically opposed to the South, and the Southern members must have known it; but then there was no vote on record, and the people might easily be bamboozled into the belief that he was sound. Mr. Venable, however, was too cautious to be caught in that trap,—particularly as there was no chance of Potter's election.

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—An excitement so strong as apparently almost to swallow up the Wilmot Proviso and all other subjects, appears to have existed at Columbia during the present session of the Legislature, on a proposition to wind up the Bank of the State, and a subsequent demand for a Committee of Investigation to examine into charges of corruption, favoritism, and gross mismanagement, made in the Senate by Mr. Marshall of Abbeville, against Mr. Elmore the President, and the Board of Directors. We have not read all that appears in the papers on the subject, but it is charged, and we believe admitted, that the President and twelve Directors owe the Bank $700,000, and thirty other persons owe it a like sum of $700,000. It is time that such a concern was wound up.

The bill to wind up the Bank has been rejected by the House, 62 votes to 60.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The American Almanac gives the following account of the progress of the public debt:—

In 1845 it was	$16,801,617
1846	24,256,495
1847	45,659,650
1848	65,804,450

From this it appears that between 1845 and 1848 (Mr. Polk's Administration,) our national debt increased $49,002,833.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 14, 1849.

Mr. Editor: I am induced to request a column in your paper, because, from the last number of the Wadesborough Argus, it appears that some attacks in it, and in a previous number, against myself as a correspondent of the Observer, under the signature of G., were intended for a Clergyman. The authors of those attacks jumped to the conclusion, that the Minister who officiated at the execution of Robert Hildreth wrote the description of that execution which recently appeared in the Observer. Upon that conclusion, they charge him with advancing dangerous and immoral doctrines, and with assuming Rockingham as his residence when he lived elsewhere,—they being ignorant of the real writer, and the Minister himself knowing nothing about it. We might well presume that such men would hop at other conclusions, equally hasty and false.

The facts which were set forth in my communication have not been controverted. But the Argus, in an editorial, sustained the Sheriff of Richmond, as well as others, in their manner of executing criminals. I endeavored briefly, in reply, to shew the sophistry of his reasoning, and expressed a wish that I might not, in so doing, risk a personal discussion with that Editor—he being in the well known habit of indulging in personalities in the place of argument. The Argus now comes out again, but without a word of argument. He says that I fear a discussion with him, lest I might get some of my own pious (he took me for a Preacher,) feathers plucked out.—He charges me with creeping out of a difficulty with the Sheriff by affecting respect for him, under cover of poking myself into another difficulty, by misrepresenting his own remarks. If the Editor of the Argus, by "plucking out my feathers," means that I fear to be overcome by the weight of his argument, he is mistaken. If he means any thing else, he has recently discovered in himself, and now boasts of, a prowess not heretofore existing. However, since he has found out that my feathers are not very pious, perhaps he will not attempt to pluck them too roughly.

As to creeping out of difficulties, if I have got into any with the Sheriff of Richmond, I have yet to be informed of it. The charge is utterly false. In my first communication, I did, as I believed, full justice to the character of the Sheriff; in my second, I but reiterated the same sentiments.—Whatever censure may have been *expressed* by me towards him or any other man, I hope I shall always be ready to re-assert when necessary. It is but a poor compliment from the Argus to that gentleman, to say that my *respect for him* is affected. But that *Editor*, throughout, treats the Sheriff as if he were a baby,—says that I have made a "*cruel, unfeeling*, and *savage* attack upon him"! The Sheriff may well say, "save me from my friends."

The whole course of the Argus, in apparently striving to keep to the windward of Sheriffs, at the expense of justice, but little becomes a public journal. The Editor seems to have discovered this, for, after a few personalities, he shirks out of the whole matter, and very unceremoniously hands me over to be dealt with by a correspondent—heralded as a man of "learning, humanity, piety, and morals," who, by way of shewing his piety and learning, quotes Scripture, and calls himself "Civis."

This Civis presumed that I was the Rev'd gentleman who officiated at the execution of Hildreth. Nobody who reads his production, destitute, as it is, of any particle of christian charity, will take *him* for a Clergyman. Supposing me a Clergyman, he says I am doubly censurable, both for writing rodomontade in a bombastic style, and for treating the Sheriff of Richmond unkindly, under cover of a general sweep of censure. Is a man censurable in his Clerical capacity because he writes in a bombastic style? What has rodomontade and bombast to do with the matter any way? My composition may not be so elegant as that of Civis; and still my sentiments may be correct. He may lengthen out or shorten up his thoughts as he pleases, yet, if he writes sense, I shall not object to his rhetorical flourishes. And then what matter in his senses, but Civis, would suppose that I only wished to injure one man, when I made "a general sweep of censure," which might have incurred the odium of a class?

But Civis takes still higher ground. He wishes to put down my "school-boy theology! false principles of morality!! wrong impressions concerning the nature of religion!!!" And he goes about it with a zeal, an acrimony, a spirit of spiteful malevolence, which could not be surpassed, if I had threatened to demolish the whole frame-work of christianity. 'It must be a horrible iniquity, in the eyes of this pure and perfect Civis, to represent Almighty God as willing to forgive a confirmed drunkard and murderer. Now every man, as far as I could learn, of the thousand present at Hildreth's execution, believed that he was converted. The unfortunate man made no "expressions of animal feeling," which Civis represents as so apt to deceive the multitude. He made no harangues on temperance to the crowd—no effort to excite their sympathies, or to create a scene. If he had only made a temperance lecture, Civis would have let him into Heaven. Now, I believe as much in temperance as Civis, but I would doubt the conversion of any man who, when his soul was about to stand before its God, and every thought should be filled with prayer for his own salvation, would turn to a crowd to make them a speech on temperance. I would not, however, publish those doubts in a newspaper. Call this "rodomontade" if you wish. I described conduct in Hildreth which, in my judgment, proved his feelings. I asserted those feelings, if Civis wishes, in language positive as apostolic intuition. It is a way I have of speaking, when I judge favorably. It seems to be a way he has of speaking, when he hurls anathemas at the dead. "Judicial blindness"! "The wicked have no bands in death"! Does Civis mean to assert that Hildreth died a blind reprobate? Hildreth, who would not presume to lift his eyes towards Heaven, while this pious pharisee thanks God that he has no sins jeopardising his soul's safety. Or does Civis know nothing about the matter? Then it were better if he held his peace.

Mr. Dickens has recently written a very able comment on executions, shewing that they ought to be private, among other reasons, because, in London, the crowd feel no sympathy for the victims of crime. In such cases there may be two sorts of sympathy, one ready to outrage law, the other acknowledging the justice of its retribution. The last was the sort felt at Rockingham. But this Civis, this Doctor of "Theology, Morals, and Religion," would have us believe that all sympathy for a sufferer who deserves his punishment, is dangerous to society and to christianity—this pious person, who doubtless, every day, asks a Saviour to sympathise with and intercede for him.

It has been remarked, that learned men often lack common sense. We doubt not the learning of Civis—it is vouched for by the Argus. But how could he, by his malignant feelings towards poor Hildreth, whom he represents as "judicially blinded" into a hope of Heaven, be led to charge him with bravado and fool-hardiness on the scaffold? He would lead the public to believe that a scene of terror and confusion took place. That Hildreth, like some demon, stood up on the scaffold, after being once inefficiently hung, scoffed at capital punishment, laughed death in the face. That with his hands tied behind his back, a rope around his neck, and fifty bayonets pointed at him, he braved the assembled multitude, lowered upon them with a horrible front, threatening *to drag* them with himself to Hell. Poor fellow! how slandered! how defamed! He only said to the Sheriff, without looking at him, without looking at any one, "*come here and fix the rope; it won't choke me to death*"! Timid

REMARKS OF Mr. H. W. HILLIARD,

OF ALABAMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 12, 1849,

In regard to Slavery and the Union.

Mr. HILLIARD said: The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Allen,] who has just resumed his seat, affects to disregard the declarations which several gentlemen have made to-day in this hall, in relation to the perilous condition to which the government is now brought, on the ground that they have spoken under the influence of passion; and he treats this impressive occasion with unbecoming levity, in likening the irrepressible burst of feeling which has more than once interrupted the course of this debate, to the contrived applause which brought one of Oliver Goldsmith's earliest plays into notice. A calmer man never addressed him than the one who now rises to speak upon this great topic which has so unexpectedly been brought up for discussion; and I say to him and to this whole House, that the *Union of these States is in great peril*. It has been precipitated into this condition by an utter oblivion on the part of gentlemen representing the non-slaveholding States, of the feeling and purpose of the people of the southern portion of this confederacy, in regard to the threatened encroachments on their rights. I have never known throughout the entire southern country so settled and deep a feeling upon the subject to which I have referred—the attempt to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States—as now exists there. And I solemnly declare—speaking from a thorough acquaintance with that people, a people among whom I was born and have been brought up—that if this legislation is to be persisted in, THIS UNION CANNOT STAND. The gentleman [Mr. Allen,] says that the Union is in no danger; that the gentlemen who have announced its dangers could not even remove one of the marble columns which support this hall; yet I would remind him that the hand of a child may fling a torch into a temple which will reduce the magnificent structure to ashes. He and his associates are heaping combustible materials against the lofty columns of this Union, which the hand of a child may at any time fire. It is time for every true friend of the Union to speak out; if it is to be rescued from the perils which invest it, it must be done by a manly, truthful, bold declaration of the sentiments of the southern people.

I employ no threatening language. I know too well what is due to others, from what I feel to be due to myself, to use any other language than such as I desire others to use towards myself. I address gentlemen who can comprehend elevated considerations, and who will act under the promptings of patriotic sentiments at this solemn conjuncture. In speaking for the people, who have once more honored me with their confidence in sending me here to represent them, I feel it to be my duty to say, that while they cherish a profound attachment to the Union, they will never submit to any legislation which places their State in an inferior relation to the other States of this confederacy. They will never hesitate when the choice comes to be made between danger and dishonor. They would regard a dissolution of the Union as a calamity—a calamity too great to be estimated; but they would esteem submission to legislation which at once deprives them of their rights and degrades them, as a still greater calamity. For my own part, I have never admired a phrase, which has become somewhat current, that "we shall be compelled to calculate the value of the Union."

The value of the Union which binds these States together is incalculable; its priceless value defies all the ordinary methods of computation; it is consecrated by battles, and triumphs, and glories, which belong to the past; it embraces a people of kindred blood scattered throughout these States, speaking the same language and holding the same religious faith; it secures to us innumerable blessings; it looks forward to a future still more prosperous and more glorious than the past. But though all this be so, it may be destroyed, and will be, unless the measures which some gentlemen in this hall seem so resolute to press are at once arrested. A brave, generous, high-spirited people, who comprehend their rights, and who know how important it is for free States to resist the first encroachment of tyranny, in whatever shape it may come, will, under the pressure of a great necessity, break off an alliance which employs the machinery of a common government against them, without pausing to cast up its value. The Union is a government of consent, not of force. When the soul of the Union is fled, how can it longer survive? When the fraternal affection which holds us together in willing association is destroyed, what girdle can be thrown around these States strong enough to bind them? It is of no avail that you point to a future of convulsion and blood which lies beyond the hour of our separation. Any thing is to be preferred to an ignominious submission to tyranny—tyranny which revels in the mere wantonness of its strength.—Men resign life rather than submit to that which robs life of its value. I appeal to the friends of the Union. I may well avow myself to be one of them. In the canvass through which I passed last summer, I bore in my hand that banner which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. McDowell] described in that eloquent speech by which we were all so much moved at the last session. I bore that great banner in triumph. I spoke for the Union. I urged upon the generous people who gathered about me, and heard me, forbearance. I insisted that we should trust to the forms of the government for protection until we found them insufficient barriers. I vindicated the people of the northern States, and did not hesitate to declare that it was my belief the unjust legislation in regard to the government of the territories of the United States, which had been threatened, and against which they were so indignant, would never be consummated.—Now, then, gentlemen, I appeal to you; I call on you for forbearance; and I solemnly declare to you, that it rests with you to save the government from the perils which surround it. Upon you will rest the responsibility of settling this great question. The people of these States, the civilized world, and the God of the Universe, will hold you responsible for the consequences. It is in your power to restore harmony to our system—to turn the government from the dangers upon which it is driving; and you can do it without a single sacrifice. The Wilmot Proviso, as it is styled by those who claim to represent that measure on this floor—the Wilmot Proviso, which seeks to exclude the citizens of the slaveholding States from California and New Mexico—has not a single principle to recommend it. It rests neither upon generosity, nor justice, nor constitutional law; and it asserts a doctrine which would not be tolerated for a single moment, if applied to the ordinary transactions of life, in any part of the civilized world.

Mr. SCHENCK here interposed, to give his views of the Wilmot Proviso, disclaiming that name for it, and asserting that it was the ordinance of 1787 which was intended to be applied to the Territories of the United States.

Mr. HILLIARD resumed his remarks, and said, what Virginia generously gave was subjected to the ordinance of 1787. I shall not now stop to speak of that ordinance; its authority was questioned by some of the ablest men of that day; but let it pass. The attempt to settle the Wilmot Proviso now on the basis of the ordinance of 1787 is a vain effort. The Wilmot Proviso is a selfish scheme, which proposes to seize upon and appropriate the entire territory acquired from Mexico, by the common exertion, and common treasure, and what is more, the common blood of the people of this whole country, for the benefit of the non-slaveholding portion of this confederacy. The people of the Southern States, who bore their full share of the cost of the war, whether you regard the outlay of money or the still more precious expenditure of human life, are to be denied any participation in the fruits of the victory. Can you expect them to bear it? Would you not despise them if they did? You admit that there already exists an insuperable barrier against the introduction of slavery into those Territories, and yet you insist upon excluding it, by bringing the authority of this government—a government which ought to protect the rights of all its citizens alike—to provide for its exclusion by positive legislation. If you persist in this course, gentlemen, you must take the responsibility of all the consequences which grow out of it. A gentleman from North Carolina, now before me, [Mr. Clingman,] one of the most conservative who occupies a seat on this floor, has clearly stated, in his recent letter, the settled purpose of the whole southern people in regard to this measure; and he added, that no people had been known to prosper long after submitting to an unjust and degrading encroachment on their rights. We do not intend to furnish another illustration of that great political truth. Spare us, gentlemen, the necessity of choosing between submission to unjust and degrading encroachments on our rights, and a disruption of the ties which bind us together.

Let me remind you of the relations which we hold to this threatening question. Your policy is *aggressive*; ours is *defensive*. You seize the machinery of the government, and turn it against us. We ask you to forbear, and to leave us in the enjoyment of whatever rights we may possess. It is in your power to save the Union; it is in your power to destroy it. Carry out the measures with which you threaten us, and it will then be too late to save it. You cannot keep down the elements which will heave beneath the government, which to-day displays its glorious proportions to the world. The internal fires of the earth cannot be kept down by the weight of the mountains which press them; they will flame up. Nor is there strength enough in this government to keep down the feeling which the consummation of the injustice you contemplate will arouse throughout the whole southern country.

You have heard Virginia speak through her legislature; Alabama has passed her resolutions in solemn form; and the voice of Mississippi comes up like the rush of her own great waters. I feel at liberty to speak out plainly. I have been charged with being too national—with cherishing so profound an attachment to the Union, that I was ready to surrender the rights of the South to save it. I do not regret a single exertion which I have made in behalf of the Union. If I can now do anything towards averting impending calamities, I shall gladly do it. But I can go no further. If, having eyes, you refuse to see, and having ears you refuse to hear—if you will not regard the remonstrances of a people now thoroughly roused by the unjust measures with which they are threatened, my mind is made up to stand with the people of that oppressed section of the Union, in resistance to your measures and your power. You have the majority; but the will of a majority cannot disturb the great principles of the constitution, nor can it interpret the constitution. In our government we are protected against the tyranny of a popular majority—the worst of all tyrannies—by the provisions of the constitution. When the power of the majority transcends the limits of the constitution, it ceases to be law, and becomes usurpation.

Before resuming my seat, I desire to allude, if gentlemen will allow me, to what occurred in the preliminary meeting which nominated Mr. Winthrop for the Speakership. [Cries of "Certainly, certainly"—"Go on."] When I came to Washington, it was my purpose to vote for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker. An accomplished gentleman, admirably fitted in every way to preside over a body like this, my personal friend, I could not hesitate to vote for him.—When, however, in the meeting to which I have referred, a resolution was brought forward which was intended as the basis of an understanding in regard to our action upon the dangerous question of which I have just been speaking, and when I found that we could agree upon nothing at that time, I saw the difficulties of my position. I did not expect the resolution to pass; but I did hope that a free conference would follow, in which we might come to some good understanding. Failing in this, I withheld my vote for some days from my friend, [Mr. Winthrop;] and I know that this was felt far more by me than it could be by him. In the meanwhile having conversed freely with several leading gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States in regard to the slavery question, I found on their part a better disposition towards the Southern States and their rights than I had ever observed before. I felt, too, that the House ought to be organized; and it seemed to me that it was in every way important to secure a Speaker friendly to the administration. The administration ought to be able to bring its measures fairly before the country; and this it could not do with a Speaker and with committees hostile to its policy. I did not doubt that when its measures were fairly presented to the country, the people would sustain the administration; for I believe that its measures are characterized by honesty and by ability. In the hope, then, that the dangerous legislation in reference to slavery would not be pressed, and that the influence of the southern whig members over that legislation would be far greater by associating with than by drawing off from our northern friends, I determined to aid in the election of our candidate for Speaker.

Now, gentlemen, I have spoken out freely what I felt it to be my duty to say. We must look the dangers which threaten us in the face. The Union must be saved. Do not suffer men, whose vocation it is to agitate dangerous questions, to drive you upon fatal measures. There is patriotism enough, and there is firmness enough, to arrest the evils which threaten us. I repeat what I have said—those of us who sit with you as representatives from the southern States, on this side of the chamber, can go no further.

The people of the State of Alabama look to this Congress with the deepest interest. They will hail with joy the triumph of a patriotic and magnanimous policy; but if other counsels prevail, and your legislation should be so misguided as to deprive them of rights which they hold dear, they will, I believe, throw off the authority of a government which has ceased to answer the ends for which it was created.

I still hope that the cloud which hangs so darkly above us at this moment will pass away, and that our country will go forward in its glorious career, enjoying the highest internal prosperity, and giving to the world the noblest example that has ever been furnished of liberty and order, of strength and tranquility.

The 'Brown' Game of Poker.—'Potomac' gives the *Baltimore Patriot* the following 'item' from Mr. Root's speech in the opening of the Brown expose on Wednesday:

Mr. Root made one of his quaint, odd, humorous and sarcastic speeches. He gloried in being an Independent, belonging to no party, and truckling with none. He told an anecdote of a Yankee and a Southerner who were playing poker on a steamboat. After a while the Southerner remarked that he had not seen an ace for some time. 'I guess you haven't,' said the Yankee, but I can tell you where they are. One of them is up your shirt sleeve there, and the other three are in the top of one of my boots! Mr. Root said he knew where one of the aces in this game was, and the other three, he had no doubt, were over there, somewhere, alluding to the Southern Loco-Foco members.'

The "Tribune" thinks that Mr. Brown of Ia., should be designated "Mr. Done Brown." It says also:

"If any circus manager is in want of an equestrian to ride several horses at once, we advise him to try the distinguished performer who so nearly rode into the Speakership on the backs of the dashing barbs Burt and Bagby at the same time with the shaggy, crossed grained ponies Wilmot and Giddings. We consider that equal to anything ever attempted by Ducrow or Franconi."

MORE HYPOCRISY.

The daily progress of the balloting in the House of Representatives, develops many curious facts, and affords much matter for commentary. We see there, and learn to appreciate accordingly, the value of those boisterous professions of exclusive orthodoxy on the Slavery question, which Southern Democrats are perpetually making. It is remembered, on all hands, how violently those gentlemen were assailed, by these self-constituted guardians of Southern rights, who refused to sign Mr. Calhoun's Manifesto, on the grounds that it was premature and ill advised, and was but adding fuel to the flames of agitation; but when Congress assembles, and the fact appears that the chances are against any man who signed the Address, and that the Wilmot Proviso Democrats cannot be induced to support such a man, these same Southern Democrats quietly unite upon Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, one of the few of their party who *refused to sign it!* But this is not all. The balloting proceeds—Mr. Cobb, finding even *his* prospects of election slim and unsatisfactory, withdraws from the nomination—and on Saturday, the sixth day of the balloting, we find a large and most prominent portion of these same immaculate Southern Chevalier Bayards (such as Cobb, Boyd, McLane, Bayly, Beale, &c. &c.,) casting their votes for *Potter*, of Indiana, who is said, with truth, we doubt not, to be *an out-and-out Free Soiler!* And this is *Southern* Democracy!—*Raleigh Register.*

Another Strange Cotton Speculation.—We noticed a few days ago a recent sale in Liverpool, at an immense loss, of a lot of Cotton purchased in 1817. The following paragraph from the European Times gives a similar case:

"A lot of Cotton has been sold in our market, which was originally purchased during the speculative mania of 1825, and which has consequently been held for twenty-four years, the owner refusing to sell for less than it originally cost. The results are as follows: The price in 1825 was, we believe, 1s. 6d. per lb; the cost, with interest, warehousing, &c. when sold, 10s. 6d. The price realized was 3¾. The article, when sold, was of excellent quality, and in good condition. We believe that the neighborhood of Manchester furnished the sensible speculator."

California Official Salaries.—The new constitution fixes the salary of the Governor of California at $10,000 per annum, and members of the Legislature are to have $16 per diem. The Secretary of State is to receive $6 000 per annum.

Burning of the Capitol of Alabama.—The Montgomery Advertiser of Saturday, says: "As we write, the crumbling walls are all that remain of our once beautiful Capitol. It was discovered to be on fire yesterday, about half-past one o'clock, and all efforts to save it proved unavailing. By six o'clock, it was entirely consumed.—We understand that the clerks of the two houses saved all their papers, and that the archives of the State, in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, were also all saved. Most of the furniture, and the larger portion of the different libraries were likewise preserved from the flames, so that the great loss is the building. The city of Montgomery will doubtless erect another, should it be necessary."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 1st instant, arrived at Halifax on Monday. The following report of her news comes through the Telegraph:

Among her passengers we notice the names of Hon. A. J. Donelson, late U. S. Minister to Germany, and family, and Ladislas Ujhazy, ex-Civil Governor of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn. M. Ujhazy is a venerable and aged man, with long flowing beard and mustache; he is accompanied by his two sons and two daughters, and is the bearer of letters of introduction to Gen. Taylor, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, and the other public men in this country. The dress of this patriot is in the Magyar or semi-Oriental style, and several of the Hungarian officers, who have also come with him, are equipped in the beautiful and picturesque military costume of Hungary.

Another Hungarian celebrity brought by the Hibernia is Mademoiselle Apolonia Jagella, who is said to have served with great gallantry as Lieutenant in one of the Hungarian regiments of cavalry, during the late memorable struggle.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

Cotton is dull. Holders, in the absence of demand, have reduced their prices fully an eighth of a penny. The committee's quotations are: Fair Upland and Mobile, 6½; Orleans, 6¾. The grain trade is also very tame; holders would willingly accept reduced prices. American flour sells in Liverpool at 23s. to 24s. for the best Western Canal; Indian corn in very fair request at 29s. to 29s. 6d. for white, and 26s. 9d. to 27s. for yellow. Consols are 95¼ to 95¾.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin announces that the Austrian Cabinet had made a formal protest against the convocation of the German Parliament at Erfurt, and that the Austrian Government had alluded to a probable armed interference on its part in the affairs of Germany. The same despatch says that the Prussian Government had answered the Austrian Government by declaring that Prussia would maintain her rights. These accounts are partially confirmed.

In France the quarrels of members of the Assembly have terminated in half a dozen duels. Measures for modifying the Constitution are still discussed. It is now suggested to change the legislative assembly into a constituent body, to be invested with the power of electing President, and of extending the term of his office, so as to obviate the necessity of frequent appeals to universal suffrage.

From Constantinople we have nothing to change the previous pacific complexion of events. It is confidently stated that the British fleet has orders to withdraw from the Dardanelles. The Russian ambassador has once more been admitted to an interview with the Sultan, and diplomatic relations renewed. Austria appears to be satisfied with what Turkey had done by transporting Hungarian refugees to the interior; but Russia demands that the Polish refugees be expelled from Turkey, and that the chiefs be imprisoned, without even excepting those that have embraced Mahomedanism. The Sultan received the proposition in such a manner as to indicate that it would not be accepted. The Council was about to be convened to consider it. Letters from Constantinople mention fresh subjects of dispute between Russia and Turkey.

Ireland.—An elaborate article on Ireland, published in the last number of the London "Quarterly Review" winds up with the following paragraph, severe in its language—but severer still if true:

"The ancient apologue was never more true—was never so true as to-day in Ireland—there is a pot of gold in every field, if the laborer will only dig for it, and not gold only, but a still richer treasure of industry, of comfort, of order, of independence, of intelligence, of true liberty, and of rational piety—they are all *there*, if you will dig for them. But whether this incomprehensible people can be persuaded to work for their livelihood or no, we trust we shall hear no more of the vile cant about 'hereditary bondage and the accursed tyranny of England.' The bondage was and is no other than *the bondage of obstinate ignorance, and the tyranny.*"

Hogs!—A goodly number of Hogs have been disposed of in our village at $3,25. gross; and still the work goes on. There is now a drove of several hundred in town; and yesterday they were sold about as fast as they could be weighed.

The Asheville Messenger says that 63,483 have passed that place on their way to the butcher's knife, "and still a few more grunters are behind."

North Carolina Argus.

Ground Peas.—Wilmington has long been famous for its trade in this article. This is the season of delivery, and for the last month, our streets have been thronged with carts filled with them. Upon inquiring, we learn that the quantity received here annually is about Fifty Thousand bushels. The price varies from 85 to 95 cts. per bushel: It is therefore no small article in the aggregate of our commerce.

These peas are produced upon the light sandy soils near the sea. The product per acre varies from 30 to 60 bushels. We suppose the profitable production to depend upon some peculiarity in the soil or atmosphere, probably the latter. The soils which produce them here to advantage, are comparatively worthless in the production of corn or cotton; and we have known the experiment tried on quite a large scale in Pitt County without success, on land almost precisely similar in appearance to that cultivated in this section.

Wilmington Aurora.

An American vender of a universal medicine declares that if his prescription be followed literally, a cure is certain.—"This medicine is to be taken IN-ternally, EX-ternally, and E ternally."

An Afflicted Family.—The wife of Professor Webster, of Boston, who now occupies so much unenviable space in the public eye, is a neice of Mr. Prescott, the celebrated historian. It is stated that, on the morning of Dr. Webster's arrest, his daughters had issued invitations for a large party to take place during the week. They were not at home at the time of the arrest, and were not informed of it until the next morning.

Mr. Clay and General Taylor are on good terms. Mr. Clay dined with him last week, in company with Senator Seward, Vice-President Fillmore, and others.

Hon. Edward Stanly.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes in the following handsome terms of Mr. Stanly, the Representative in Congress from the Newbern District: "Among the ablest and best men in Congress is Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina. Mr. Stanly is a bold, vigorous, and energetic speaker. He is a true, earnest man—modest and amiable in every relation in life, but one who speaks his sentiments with freedom and boldness. Having an innate contempt for demagogues and public peculators and tricksters, he never fails to expose them when opportunity occurs. He is of small stature, with a very expressive face, which is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." He is now, I should say, about 43 years of age, and of light complexion. He is one of the favorites of the Whigs, and his name and character are as well known and appreciated in New England as in Carolina. Mr. Stanly, though a Southern man, and imbued with Southern views upon the slavery question, is nevertheless no disunionist, and is far from possessing that narrow, proscriptive view of public affairs that would inhibit a New England man from an election to the Speakership. The same may be said of his Whig colleagues, of whom I may hereafter have something to say, and also of other members."

It is to Edward Stanly of North Carolina—the man who had the adroitness to place himself in such a position that he could be heard without being called to order before he had made the designed impression, and the boldness to charge the bargain openly upon the high contracting parties—it is to him and to George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, that the thanks of the country are due. Had the exposure depended upon Locofocoism, it would never have been made. We find the very men who had most cause of suspicion, sitting, after recording their votes, as dumb as though their mouths had been hermetically sealed. We cannot but regard their having neglected to make their suspicions known, as a very great dereliction of duty to their constituents, and to the whole South.—*Richmond Whig.*

Of all the quint-essential impudence and villainy which even these extraordinary times have brought forth, I think that perpetrated by that "Martyr to Democracy and victim to General Taylor," the immortal Mr. Wm. J. Brown, takes the lead. It looms out into something almost approaching to sublimity. And to think, too, that the Southern Democracy, with three exceptions, for the purpose of punishing Gen. Taylor and avenging the pious Brown, were on the eve of electing to the second office in the Nation one over whose head David Wilmot had already thrown the Free Soil lasso. Not the least impudent part of the pious Brown's conduct is his card, written after the plot had exploded, and in which he undertakes to make the public believe that if he had been elected Speaker he had no doubt he would have constituted the committees in a manner satisfactory to the South, and that too in spite of his letter to Wilmot. It may be an idle curiosity, but I should like to know which of the two parties Brown had made up his mind to cheat, in the event of his election—Wilmot & Co. or the mass of the Democracy.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Persecuted Man!—We have heard a great deal of martyrs and persecuted patriots within the last six months. Every unworthy office-holder, whom Gen. Taylor has felt it his duty to remove, has been forthwith enrolled in the sainted list.—Collins, Isaac Hill, Scott, Weller, Eli Moore, Medary, Burke, Osborne, Mason, Young, Nelson, and all others, whose duties, it was thought, could be better performed by others, are martyrs of the first water. But none was quite such a martyr as Wm. J. Brown. He was the most meritorious and the most wronged of the whole afflicted tribe. Whether he was a gentleman, or not, was not a question to be considered. He was a martyr—his elevation to the Speaker's chair might disgrace the House of Representatives; but what of that—his name signed to all the laws along side of Taylor's, would be "a bitter pill to Taylorism," and would equally degrade the President of the Republic. This, it is said, was one of the most powerful arguments used by a distinguished Southern Senator, in favor of his election. Like all the other schemes, which have been resorted to, to degrade the honest old man at the head of the Government, it has recoiled upon its plotters! His invincible luck is proof against all accidents and all combinations. It not only baffles all his adversaries, and preserves his own honor; but saves that of his enemies from a load of obloquy!—*Richmond Whig.*

Horrid Atrocity.—We read with horror, in the Helena (Ark.) Shield, that a man named Henry Yerby, having been killed in that vicinity, four of his slaves were suspected, and arrested. Two of them were subsequently freed, but the other two were tied to a tree and *burned to death.*

It seems impossible, that in our days, and within the limits of the United States, such appalling inhumanity should be practised. If there were no laws even in Arkansas, there would be no justice in inflicting even a tithe of such torment; but as there is a civil organization which metes out proportionate punishment for offences committed, the State owes it to itself, and, above all, to humanity, to seek out, and bring to justice, the barbarians who have committed such an awful outrage.

More Violence in Arkansas.—Prisoners Escaped.—We learn from the Little Rock Democrat of the 7th inst., that according to reliable advices from Marion county, Jesse N. Everett and Nelson Stratton, two of the principal actors in the recent outrages in Marion county, have escaped from the jail at Smithville, and were, with about forty of their confederates, all armed, embodied within six miles of Yellville. The whole country was in a state of alarm at this movement. Capt. Mitchell's company had been again called out, and were ready to move upon this band of rioters, and retake the prisoners as soon as Gen. Wood should arrive. Gen. W. had received intelligence of the escape of the prisoners, and expected to be able to reach them with Mitchell's company by the 26th ult. He is determined to retake them at all hazards.—*N. O. Picayune.*

To Gentlemen who were Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1832.

Francis W. Rawles, of Pennsylvania, was employed by Gov. Stokes, in 1832, to make surveys and estimates for two lines of Rail Road—one from Beaufort to Raleigh, and another from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. His report, plans, estimates and drawings were submitted to the General Assembly in December 1832. Neither the original report, or any printed copy of it, is now to be found in any Public Office in Raleigh. The Public Printer for that year failed to deposit the copies required by law in the Secretary's Office. The report, plans, &c. of the Road from Fayetteville, are known to have been in the possession of one of the Directors of that corporation in 1839.

Any gentleman who may be able to discover the original Reports and Drawings, or a copy of the printed Report, and transmit either to the Executive Office at Raleigh, will render a very acceptable public service.

Newspapers friendly to Internal Improvement, will subserve the cause by inserting the above.—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 14—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for G McNeill, J B Melvin, W J McConnell, B Rose & Son, Hall, Sackett & Co, Island Ford Co, C Caison, P P Johnson, F Fries, E W Willkings.

Dec. 18.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Beaver Creek Co, H Branson & Son, A A McKethan, A T Zeverly & Co, Union Manuf Co, Holmes, Earnhardt & Co, G W Johnson, S J Pigget & Co, W H Hunt & Co, J & N D Bain, J N File, Coffin, Worth & Co, J W Gilmer & Glenn, J McRorie, Prichard, Roseborough & Co, P McEachan, Worth & Saunders, Boner & Crist, J H & J Martine, C Benbow, P Adams, H Ruede, T J Boner, J G & T B Lash, J D Williams, J & C J Cowles, J M Johnson, E Bello, T Leinbach, J C Thompson, Johnson & Smith, H L Myrover & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, C Lutterloh, T Garret, Stanly & Murror, J C McRude, J & T Waddill, E Fuller, Lee & McDowell, M L Williams, Blum & Son, A Lawrence, M W McNair, J H Thompson, A W Steel, L Houghton, J McKellar, Boger & Maxwell, R T Long, McNabb and Warner.

Dec. 19.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J M Beasley, Sampson & Worms, J & R Roberts, T C Pfohl, Mrs E Campbell, W Murphy & Co, W B McCorkle, S T Hawley & Son, W S Latta, S W Tillinghast & Co, B Rose & Son, P P Johnson, G Lauder, J Banks, W Winslow, T J Johnson, H Branson & Son, J H Parks, G McNeill, and W McIntyre.

Dec 19.—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, T S & C Lutterloh, Capt Bradford, H C McLean, D & W McLauchin, J B Melvin, W Draughon, J H & J Martine, F Fries, F D Breese, R M Odrel, W L McGary, and W T Rome.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 16.—Brigs Belle from New York. Rideout from Boston, Versailles from Trinidad; Sch's Olive and Jonas Smith from N. York; Drigo from Boston. 17—Schrs. Mary Jane from Washington N. C., Marietta from Beaufort, N C. 20.—Brig Forester from Woolwich, Me., Jonathan Cole from Thomaston; Dutch Galiot Vrouw Johanna from Delfshaven, Holland.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 24, 1848.

To all who are afflicted with Asthma: I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds which produces in my case, the Asthma. I have, on these occasions, used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so, that I could not rest at nights. I procured of the agent in this city, a bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I felt relieved. I continued taking it, until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam, and a part of one bottle had the desired effect. I therefore cheerfully recommend my friends and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the Asthma.

Respectfully yours, WM. McGRATH.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

ALARMING NEWS

By Telegraph!

WAR DECLARED BY FRANCE!!

ARMING OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERY!!!

The French Fleet ordered to blockade

THE

Port of New York!

WE have just received a despatch by Telegraph from Baltimore, from the OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE of

PYFER & CO.,

NO. 1 LIGHT STREET,

In which they unreservedly express their opinion, deduced from voluminous documents just received from their Paris Correspondent, (all of which they positively assure us have been compiled with the greatest care from

THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES

In Paris,) that there will be no belligerent attitude assumed by France towards this Country; and consequently it has been decided that

Saltpetre will NOT Explode!

Except in its legitimate sphere of promulgating the sale and prompt payment of

HANDSOME PRIZES,

BY THEIR TRULY FORTUNATE AND

FAR-FAMED HOUSE.

BEAUTIFUL LUCK AGAIN!

Every Drawing PYFER & CO. sell the PRIZES!!

O Yes! O Yes!! O Yes!!!

$37,500, Whole Ticket, sent to Sumter District, S. C.
$26,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$20,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

STILL MORE GLORIOUS!!!

We stop the Press to announce that the Grand Prize of

$65,000!!!

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery,

Class 51—drawn 24th inst., was sent by PYFER & CO. to a correspondent in Franklin County, Ohio.

PYFER & CO. sell all the GOOD PRIZES!

Orders promptly answered.

Names never given to the Public.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

For December 1849.

Date. Dec'r.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
26	33,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	10	32 50
27	20,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	16 25
28	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	4	13 00
29	50,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	15	52 50
31	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	8	27 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is published in this paper.

Please mail orders a few days before the Lotteries draw. Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully sealed. None but the Managers' PRINTED DRAWINGS sent from PYFER & CO'S.

Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return mail.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.

One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals!

☞ Money, in sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.

Distant Residents throughout the United States, who desire an INCREASE OF FORTUNE, have only to mail an order for a single Ticket or Package, at the prices set forth in the above Schedule, to the Old Established, Far-Famed and Truly Lucky House of

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1849.

THE DEBATE ON THE UNION.—We had not room or time last week to publish as much as we desired of that most important and exciting debate which grew out of Mr. Bailey's speech; nor to make any remark on it. We publish this week the speech of Mr. Hilliard of Ala. It is calm and cool, and speaks the truth, plainly, but without offence to any one, as became one of his sacred calling. [Mr. Hilliard is a Methodist Minister.—He is a native of this town.]

We might be astonished at the blindness of the people of the North, if we did not recollect how much South Carolina and Virginia have bullied and blustered for the last twenty years, and how contemptible such conduct was naturally calculated to make the South in the eyes of the rest of the world. No one will accuse *us* of any sympathy with the braggadocios on our right and left.—Like Mr. Hilliard, we avow ourself a friend of the Union. Like him, we have been denounced for that feeling. And like him, we have a right to tell our Northern brethren, that "THE UNION IS IN GREAT PERIL." And further, that they reckon without their host when they suppose that there will be any division in the South on this great question, if the South be driven to extremities by the injustice of the North. It is a fearful mistake, which evidently prevails there almost universally. They must either be convinced of their error, and stop in time, or all is lost.

Let us give a few examples of the state of opinion at the North. We refer only to what has been manifested since the debate in the House, though we have marked the same tone in the Northern papers for months past:—

From the N. Y. Commercial.

Southern Extravagance—Disunion.—We lay before our readers a full report of the debate—if debate it may be called—which edified the outside auditors in the House of Representatives on Thursday; the interest and the wonder of it consisting not so much in the difficulty attending the choice of a Speaker as in the irrational excitement of some Representatives from the Southern states, in which that difficulty has its real origin; for it is clear, however strongly political affinities or animosities may exist and operate, that at this time—the first time in our nation's history—sectional interests, or rather sectional feelings, are the moving cause of all that we behold with so much regret and anxiety.

We cannot but believe, however, that the ultimate strength of this sectional antagonism is much less than its wordy exhibition would seem to indicate. The extravagances of Mr Toombs and Mr Meade, for instance, we greatly incline to believe, are to be regarded in some degree as an experiment—which perhaps would not be ventured on if there was not behind it a re-assuring conviction that the thing "will go no further." Partly too, perhaps, they may be ascribed to an excitable constitution, easily acted upon by the stimulus of discussion. And it an alarming symptom appears in the fact mentioned by our Washington correspondent, that the most reprehensible expressions of the speakers were vehemently applauded by some of their fellow members, and by some of the auditors in the galleries, it must be borne in mind, first, that these also were subject to the same exciting influences, and, second, that the great question is to be determined, after all, not by the few that gather at Washington, officially or otherwise, but by the great mass of the people, who quietly stay at home and mind their own business.

From the N. Y. Express.

Mr. Toombs, if we read him correctly, does not hesitate to avow himself a disunionist, if Congress should re-enact the Ordinance of 1787. Mr. Stephens endorsed all his colleague said, and invoked the imprecation of God upon all who did not stand up for his section! Others, upon the other side of the House, go further, and, with an exhibition of passion better fitted for a mad-house than a deliberative body, invoke their curses and pronounce their anathemas as if they had a sort of prescriptive right to deal out thunderbolts like Jove himself.

Such scenes, and such threats as we read in this debate, neither excite in us a spirit of retaliation or revenge. We have seen too much of the madness to be moved by it, and believe that the people North and South, have too sincere a love of the Union to be led astray by such mere demonstrations as we hear at Washington.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Sedition has, at last, shown its face within the walls of the Capitol, and High Treason against the Republic has been openly proclaimed as the intended revenge of the men of one section of the Union, for the wholly imaginary wrongs alleged to be suffered from the men of another section. Nor has the phrensy been confined to those demagogues of the Southern democracy, in whom the country has been content to expect, and to deride it. The foul spirit has spread to Whigs; and it is a Whig—a Whig of Georgia—a man heretofore deemed incapable of a wish or a thought unworthy of an American—who rises and declares "before the House and the country, and in the presence of the living God," that, in a certain contingency (that is, the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and its abolition in the District,) "he is *for disunion;* and if his physical courage be equal to the maintenance of his convictions of right and duty, he will devote all he is, and all he has on earth to its consummation." And at this infamous declaration "a large portion of the Southern members clapped their hands loudly, and rose upon their feet in expression of their concurrence with the sentiment!" Do we all dream? or are the destinies of the American people, on the floors of Congress too, in the hands of conspirators and traitors?

If *this* be the seditious scheme of the men of the South, the men of the North have but one recourse and there should be no time lost in appealing to it. Party feuds must be forgotten, when the Union is endangered. Let all the faithful of all parties unite for the purpose of nipping mischief in the bud, by the immediate organization of the House. No matter, now, who is Speaker, provided he be a man who is true to the Union. Let the House organize at once; and let its first measure be the adoption of a resolution declaring it a disorderly and infamous act, an outrage upon the people of the United States, for any member to advocate, or to threaten, a dissolution of the Union; and let every member guilty of such disorderly and infamous act and such outrage upon the people of the United States, be punished by the ignominy of immediate expulsion. No such person should be allowed to disgrace the American people by his presence in Congress.

Such is the almost invariable tone of the Northern Press. We repeat, it is a fearful mistake!

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger is better informed. Hear him:—

The Southern Feeling in Congress.—The Southern members, Whigs and Democrats, threaten to leave the House in a body as soon as the Proviso is passed and signed by the President, and from the character of the men who hold that language—men who never went with Mr. Calhoun, I am bound to believe that they are in earnest. It is no longer the Calhoun party, but the whole South, which threatens disunion, preferable to the everlasting agitation of the Slavery question over their heads. Even the moderate men of the South, who *refused* to sign Mr. Calhoun's address, prefer the separation of the Union to what they believe to be degradation to their honor, and to that of the States they represent. There is a unanimity of sentiment among them which is appalling, and which it would be

ground swell, that it may be well for the North to regard. When Mr. Toombs openly and boldly declared himself a disunionist, in reply as he said to those who had insinuated that there were disunionists in the House, the applause which greeted the announcement from the opposition benches not only, but from every Southern man in the Hall, came with an emphasis that evidently meant something. This little indication alone, though significant, is but a tithe of the evidence that might be adduced to show the state of feeling. It has doubtless been the manufacture of demagogues, but is not the less dangerous, and should be taken into calm consideration by the North before decisive steps are taken.

That it will always exist is true, but the exciting causes at present are more formidable, and more easily handled than they usually are, and much should be conceded rather than precipitate the Union into the civil war that must follow any attempt at dissolution. The calm language of Mr. Conrad of Louisiana and Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, was responded to by every friend of good order in the House. As long as the South contains such men, there is something to hope for the Union. The ultras quailed beneath their well directed fire, and the House was restored to quiet, and the vote for Speakership proceeded with. They deserve the thanks of every friend of the Union, and every good citizen of the Republic.

ACCIDENT.—The Wilmington Chronicle mentions the accidental injury of the Rev. Mr. McRae, by stepping, in the dark, from the Cabin into the hold of one of our Steamboats. We are happy to assure the Chronicle, and the numerous friends of Mr. McRae, that he is recovering from the severe injuries which he received by the fall.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.—We call attention to the advertisements of Maj. Lotterloh, of Flowers and Shrubbery, and of Mr. Lindley and Mr. Fentress, of Fruit Trees. Those gentlemen have a love for the pursuits in which they are engaged, which forbids any idea of a want of skill and taste in their respective departments. We trust they will receive ample encouragement.

The Special Term of Sampson Superior Court —Judge Battle presiding—adjourned on Saturday morning last, after a laborious session, during which an unprecedented despatch of business was effected. The Judge, we learn, won golden opinions, as well for the ability displayed, as for his patient, courteous, and gentlemanly bearing. The case of Elisha Herring vs. the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, in which the Plaintiff claimed damages for the killing of one of his slaves and the maiming of another, was decided for the Defendants,—Messrs. Holmes and Reid appearing for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. Toomer, W. A. Wright, and Warren Winslow, for the Corporation. We understand an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—*A Handsome Addition.*—At a Rail Road meeting in Raleigh on the 15th inst., at which the Hon. John H. Bryan presided, and Gen. Saunders, Mr. Graves, and Gov. Morehead spoke, between 30 and 40,000 dollars were added to the subscriptions to the Central Rail Road. Well done!

The author of the following communication is one of the largest dealers in produce in this place, and is well informed on the subject of the business transacted here.

We have not seen the article on which he comments, and know nothing further than our correspondent states, of what Mr. Houze says.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 22, 1849.

MR. HALE: Sometime last Summer, when much was said in the Wilmington Commercial about the great advantages which would result to the farmers of Chatham and the country contiguous to the Cape Fear River, by getting a direct communication with Wilmington as a market for their produce, I, with the Wilmington and Fayetteville prices current before me, prepared a table of prices, in which I showed that no article of produce raised in Chatham or any of the Deep River counties, would bear shipping from this place to Wilmington with any prospect of a profit. I submitted that statement to you, and you advised its suppression, as it was calculated to produce an unkind feeling between the sister towns, which should be avoided at all times if possible.

I notice, sir, that Mr. Benj'n J. Houze, "Corresponding Editor of the Commercial" of the 18th, has prepared a list of prices taken from the Commercial, for the two markets, showing a decided advantage to the planter in selling in the Wilmington market. Mr. Houze will please allow me to inform him that the prices current in the Commercial are not to be relied on. As an evidence of the fact, I have often received account sales of flour from the best commission houses, varying from 50 to 100 cts. from the Commercial's prices of the same date. In fact we have an account sales of flour of the same date of the Commercial containing Mr. H's list of prices, 50 cents per bbl. under the quotations from that paper. The Commercial can give you the prices of naval stores, (in which Chatham may be interested,) but when you come to provisions and bread stuffs, that paper knows nothing about it; if it does, it takes care not to inform its readers correctly. In truth, I do not see why our people patronise that paper; it is of no use to us in a commercial point of view, and never suffers an opportunity to escape to injure our town and abuse and vilify our best citizens.

But to the subject. I am a produce buyer, and watch the markets closely, and have seen no time for the last year when any article of produce would bear shipping from this to Wilmington. It is true that sometimes, when the canals are closed up with ice, and Wilmington cannot get her flour from New York, a few cents per bbl. can be made on that article. Large quantities of hay are annually shipped up the river and consumed in this place, purchased in Wilmington, and there has been no time for the last four years that corn did not bear a better price in Fayetteville than Wilmington, except a part of the year 1845, when the Cape Fear corn was destroyed by freshets in the river, and the famine in Europe sent the Eastern corn to New York, and Wilmington had to look to the West for her supply. Sometimes a small lot of bacon hams will do—sides and shoulders pay better here than there. They may beat us about Christmas times in poultry, eggs, &c., but generally all produce of much value pays as well in this place as Wilmington. How many bales of cotton have been sold in Wilmington this season? If the number has passed *a unit* I would like to be informed. Now, sir, to convince Mr. Houze that I know what I am writing about, if he will satisfy me of his responsibility, I will give him a commission of 5 per cent. to guarantee me costs on all the flour I have shipped to Wilmington since the wheat crop of 1849 came into market.

PRODUCE BUYER.

While on this subject, we state that we learn upon good authority, that Mr Deberry, when he passed through Fayetteville on his way to Washington, declared that he should not vote for Mr. Winthrop; and persisted in the declaration, in the face of advice from one of his Whig friends to do so. When he got to Washington, he never voted against Mr. Winthrop even once! They harnessed him and put him in the traces—cracked the whip, and he went off as easily as on old stager. Such is the material of which southern whigs are mostly made.—*North Carolinian.*

We are requested to say, by a gentleman who held a conversation with Mr. Deberry on the subject, and who presumes that he is alluded to above, that that conversation is not correctly stated by the Carolinian. Mr. Deberry did not say positively that he would not vote for Mr. Winthrop. He merely expressed a doubt whether Mr. Winthrop's views on the slavery question were not such that he would not be able to vote for him.

A Happy Christmas to our readers and friends.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, now published tri-weekly, will, after the 1st January, be issued daily, and tri-weekly. The daily at $6, tri-weekly $5.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Barque John A. Taylor cleared at Wilmington a few days ago, as we learn from the Aurora, for San Francisco, with 200,000 feet of dressed Lumber, prepared house frames. This is the second vessel despatched from that port to California by Mr. Geo. W. Davis.

MR. BROWN OF INDIANA.—On the morning of the day on which Mr. Wm J. Brown committed political suicide, the Union said,—

"It depends upon Messrs. Cobb of Alabama, Holmes of South Carolina, (who voted for Mr. Brown on Monday, but deserted him on yesterday) and four of the Free Soil Democrats, to decide whether the House of Representatives shall have a Democratic Speaker, or not, to-day. *Mr. Brown is admirably qualified to discharge the duties of the Chair.*"

On the next day the Union followed the example of Messrs. Burt, Baily, Harris, &c., in condemnation of this admirable candidate. It confessed to having had a free conversation with Brown on the day before on the subject, but received no intimation of his corrupt bargain with the abolitionists.

This Brown is the man who was so puffed by the Locofoco press during the last Presidential campaign, for traversing Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, making speeches in abuse of Gen. Taylor, whilst he was receiving $2500 a year as Assistant Postmaster General, the duties of which office he was thus neglecting, with the connivance of the Polk administration.

There is a remark in Mr. Venable's speech, which, taken in connection with the other circumstances, is worthy of note.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Baily put the question directly to Brown, "Has any such correspondence taken place," Brown "shook his head," whereupon Mr. Baily said triumphantly, "I am authorized to say that no such correspondence has taken place." Mr. Baily finished his speech, and Mr. Root spoke, when Mr. Baily again rose and admitted that there had been a correspondence. Now how did this fact get out? Not from Brown. He was prepared to deny it to the last. We see it stated that Wilmot could not stand such a bold falsehood, but disclosed the fact. And now comes in Mr. Venable, who says, "As soon as the correspondence between him and Mr. Wilmot was acknowledged, I demanded that it should be read." As we see no such fact stated in the published proceedings of the House, we infer that this occurred in a private consultation among the Locofocos, (who sit together on one side of the House;) and further, that there must have been some hesitation among the party on the subject, to require a "demand" that it should be made. We would like vastly to get at the whole truth in regard to this scene.

When Brown withdrew his name from the list of candidates (a useless expenditure of breath, since no one would have disgraced himself by voting for him,) he did not leave the House to go and hang himself, but stopped to vote for Mr. Boyd, who can scarcely feel complimented by such a vote.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Register says,—

As to Mr. Brown, he is on all hands voted to be a used up man. All parties scorn him for his duplicity. The sentiment is universal that he should resign and go home, if he has a spark of shame in his composition. I regret to learn that his wife was witness to his ignominy. She accompanied him to the Capitol on Wednesday, in the sanguine hope of seeing him assume the proud position of Speaker of the House. What must have been her sensations amid the storm of indignation which overwhelmed him? I have heard much sympathy expressed for her.

The Board appointed under the Treaty with Mexico to adjudicate claims of American citizens against Mexico, has decided that the claim of Mrs. MacRae, Sen., of this town, is valid, and the same is allowed, the amount to be ascertained hereafter by the Board.

This claim is for a pension voted by the Mexican government (but never paid) to the legal representatives of the late Alexander H. MacRae, of this town, who fell gallantly fighting for the independence of Mexico, in her struggle with Spain, in 1826, we believe. Mr. MacRae held the commission of Lieutenant on board a Mexican ship of war.

THE DINNER TO GEN. SAUNDERS.—The Raleigh Register gives an account of the feast, which came off at the City Hotel on the 14th inst. About 100 gentlemen participated, without distinction of party. (Out of 21 names mentioned as speaking or offering toasts, whose politics we know, 17 are Whigs.) The Hon. Duncan Cameron presided, assisted by the Hon. John H. Bryan, Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendant of the city, and J. G. B. Roulhac, Esq. Among the guests were Ex-Governors Morehead and Swain, Judge Battle, Hon. Calvin Graves, &c. Speeches were delivered by Judge Cameron, Gen. Saunders, Gov. Manly, J. F. Taylor, Esq, Judge Battle, Govs. Morehead and Swain, and Mr. Graves.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, having passed 35 Acts, among which was one to incorporate a Rail Road Company from Cheraw to Darlington, and two to incorporate Plank Roads.

The bill to aid the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, which passed the Senate, was rejected by the House.

One of its last acts was the unanimous adoption of a resolution cordially approving of the course of those members of Congress who refused to vote for any one as Speaker, in the slightest degree tainted with unsoundness on the slavery question, and fully responding to the sentiment "that if slavery be abolished in the District, or the Wilmot Proviso adopted, the Union would be dissolved."

THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—Messrs. F. H. Elmore, J. H. Hammond, Langdon Cheves, and Robert Barnwell, have been selected as Delegates at large from the State of South Carolina to the Southern Convention at Nashville in June next. Besides these, there are to be two Delegates selected by each Congressional District in the State.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.—We learn from the Star, that the State Commissioners have purchased a beautiful site on which to locate the Institution. It is about a mile West of the city of Raleigh, on a hill in full view of the city.

COL. BENTON.—Alluding to the Senator's election of Committees, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

"Mr. Benton is not chairman of any committee, and is only proposed as the third gentleman on the Committee of Foreign Relations. In caucus, a motion had at one time prevailed to leave him out of every committee, but he was subsequently brought in on the suggestion of Northern Senators. Col. Benton will, of course, not serve on any committee under such circumstances; but it will only serve to embitter the already deadly hostile feelings between him and Mr. Calhoun, and render the debate in the Senate more personal and vindictive."

What makes the slight the more marked, is the fact that Col. Benton was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the late Extra Session.

A LETTER FROM LADY FRANKLIN.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter received in this country from Lady Franklin, in which, after remarking upon the blight of hopes which had been raised by the Esquimaux Indians' report, by the return of Sir James Ross, she adds,—

My kind friend, Sir John Richardson, assures me that the interest is as deep as ever in the United States on this momentous question; and, what is remarkable, that the subject is much better *understood* by the people there than it is here. O that they could cover themselves with glory by putting in execution their generous intentions of last year! I am sure you will do all in your power to promote this, and * * * may be able to represent, if not to the American Government, yet to the American people, how anxiously I still look to them for aid in the time of my greatest need. You will have the goodness, I doubt not, to suggest to me any steps conducing to this purpose.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 17th, in accordance with a previous notification to the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication from him relating to Executive business, such a Message was received by the hands of Col. Bliss, the President's Private Secretary. The Senate went into Executive Session, with closed doors, and after some time, adjourned.

On Tuesday, the whole session was occupied in electing, by ballot, the Chairmen of the various Standing Committees, as follows: Foreign Affairs, King of Ala. Finance, Dickinson of N. Y. Commerce, Hamlin of Maine. Manufactures, Sebastian of Arkansas. Agriculture, Sturgeon of Penn. Military, Davis of Miss. Militia, Houston of Texas. Naval, Yulee of Florida. Public Lands, Felch of Michigan. Private Land Claims, Downs of Ida. Indian Affairs, Atchison of Mo. Claims, Norris of N. H. Revolutionary Claims, Walker of Wisconsin. Judiciary, Butler of S. C. Post Office, Rush of Texas. Pensions, King of Ala. Territories, Douglass of Ill. Public Buildings, Hunter of Va. Patents, Turney of Tenn. Retrenchment, Bradbury of Vt. Library, Pearce of Md.

On Wednesday, nearly the entire sitting was devoted to electing the members of the various committees. The following are the principal committees:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. King, Foote, Webster, Benton, and Mangum.

On Finance.—Messrs. Dickinson, Phelps, Hunter, Douglas, and Pearce.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, of Miss., Borland, Greene, Shields, and Dawson.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Yulee, Mason, Badger, Bright, and Miller.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, Bradbury, Berrien, Downs, and Dayton.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Mason, Yulee, Miller, Shields, and Berrien.

[Besides these, Mr. Mangum is on the Committee on Retrenchment, and Mr. Badger on the Committees on Private Land Claims, and Enrolled Bills.]

Mr. Clay asked to be excused from serving on any Committee.

The Senate held a short Executive session.

On Thursday, the Senate spent a long session in debate on a resolution to admit Father Matthew, the great Irish apostle of Temperance, to a seat on the floor of the Senate during his stay in Washington. The resolution was opposed by some Southern Senators on the ground of Father Matthew's reputed abolitionism, and by others because of the precedent. Nearly the whole debate was about the slavery question. The resolution was finally adopted, 33 to 18.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, before a vote was taken for Speaker, Mr. Stanly rose and said that he desired to trespass on the attention of the House but for a moment. He rose respectfully, he said, to request those gentlemen who had voted for him to discontinue doing so. He desired to repeat that he did not feel able (in the presence of others so much better qualified to discharge the duties of the chair) to undertake it, even supposing he could be elected. It was due to the House and to the country that another person should be elected. And as he was unwilling to trespass upon the House in violation of the rule some days ago adopted, forbidding debate, he would only beg leave to say, that one of his colleagues had said that North Carolina would be found willing and ready to act, as she had been in 1775, when the Mecklenburg declaration was made. Mr. S. wished to say that he had no doubt North Carolina would be ready to act; she would be found in favor of the Union—opposed to faction and disorganization, no matter from what quarter it may come; and her voice in 1849 will be as it was in 1775, when she heard of the battle of Lexington. She declared in her Mecklenburg resolution her determination to throw off the yoke of English oppression, and she said, as I say now, "The cause of Boston is the cause of all." The people of North Carolina will always be found on the side of law, order, and the Union.

The House then voted four times, as follows:—

Winthrop of Mass.,	70	72	75	57
Boyd of Ken.,	86	87	87	87
Stevens of Penn., (W)	18	11	9	6
Potter of Ohio, (L.)	17	14	15	13
Morehead of Ken., (W.)	16	22	18	14
White of N. Y., (W.)			1	16
Scattering,	16	17	16	29

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky offered the following resolution, to refer the matter to a committee on which were an equal number from the Free States and the Slave States, and an equal number of Whigs and Locos.

Resolved, That Mr Ashmun, of Massachusetts, Mr White, of New York, Mr Bayly, of Virginia, Mr Stanton, of Tennessee, Mr Schenck, of Ohio, Mr Bingham, of Michigan, Mr Morehead, of Kentucky, Mr Cleveland, of Connecticut, Mr Conrad of Louisiana, Mr Butler, of Pennsylvania, Mr Bowlin, of Missouri, Mr McGaughey, of Indiana, Mr Hilliard, of Alabama, Mr Haralson, of Georgia, Mr Peaslee, of New Hampshire, and Mr Kaufman, of Texas, be appointed a committee to consult, devise, and report to this House the mode by them deemed most acceptable and practicable for a speedy organization.

This resolution was laid on the table, 111 votes to 110. (Not a party nor sectional vote.

On Tuesday, the House voted, as follows:

Winthrop,	95	97	97	97
Boyd.	66	59	51	47
McClernand of Ill., (L.)	13	18	23	26
Potter,	11	10	8	0
Disney of Ohio, (L.)	9	9	8	4
Julian of Ind., (F. S.)	7	7	4	3
Cobb of Geo.,	7	8	11	16
Strong of Penn., (F. S.)	0	0	4	16
Scattering,	15	15	20	13

On Wednesday, after several unsuccessful motions, the House voted three times unsuccessfully for Speaker, as follows:

Winthrop,	84	88	86
McClernand,	35	40	46
Boyd.	37	33	32
Strong,	17	17	17
Cobb.	15	13	10
Scattering.	36	32	33

On Thursday, as soon as the House met, Mr. Giddings inquired whether the Whig caucus of the night before had made a proposition to the Locofoco caucus to divide the offices of the House among them "without consulting others who were in the minority?"

Mr. Stanly said he trusted these two parties intended to organize the House, irrespective of the factions in all parts of the House.

Mr. Ashmun said no such proposition had been made.

Mr. P. King inquired if there had been any written communication between the caucuses.

Mr. Stanly replied: Nothing that they would be ashamed of when disclosed!

Mr. Ashmun stated what had been done at the Whig caucus, and the correspondence was read; being a resolution of the Whig caucus to appoint six members, viz: Messrs. White of N. Y., Conrad of Lou., Breck of Ken., Vinton of Ohio, Stanly of N. C., and Ashmun of Mass., (three Northern and three Southern,) to meet a similar committee of the Locofocos, "to consult upon and report to their respective meetings, a mode of organizing the House on just and fair principles." Which was agreed to by the Locofoco caucus, and Messrs. Stanton of Tenn., Thompson of Penn., Bayley of Va., McClernand of Ill., Harris of Ala., and Potter of Ohio, were appointed by them.

Mr. Alberson offered a resolution to appoint Mr. McDowell of Va. temporary Speaker, till one be elected. Rejected, 127 to 94.

The House then voted once for Speaker, as follows: Stanly 75, McClernand 50, Boyd 28, Strong 15, Winthrop 13, Wilmot 9, Miller 6, Cabell 6, Scattering 18.

On Friday, the House did not vote for Speaker, preferring to wait for the action of the Committee of conference.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Tennessee rejoices in a Representative in Congress named Andrew Johnson, who delivered a speech of an hour and a half long on matters and things in general. In the the course of it,—

He referred to Mr. Brown's intrigue with the Free Soilers in the warmest terms of indignation, and held Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, to account for his observation that he could look at the Whig side of the House without blushing, but blushed as he gazed on the Democratic side.

Mr. Stanly rose and quietly intimated that, in his opinion, Mr. Johnson could not blush.

Mr. Johnson—Does the gentleman from North Carolina mean that I am past blushing?

Mr. Stanly—Such is my meaning.

Mr. Johnson—(Quite excited)—Does the gentleman mean that observation in a personal sense?

Mr. Stanly—By no means. The observation was conceived and uttered in the true Pickwickian spirit. [Great laughter from all parts of the House.]

Mr. Johnson attempted to proceed with his remarks, when he was interrupted by Mr. Ashmun, who wished to know whether Mr. Cobb did or did not vote for the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot proviso attached to the same?

Mr. Johnson—That is a horse of another color. Mr. Cobb voted for the proviso in the abstract.

Mr. Schenck—Was it a less sin to vote for an abstraction or the proviso as a law?

Mr. Johnson parried the blow. He would sooner vote for Mr. Giddings, abolitionist as he was, than Mr. Winthrop.

ANOTHER.—In the same speech, Mr Johnson said,—

"Southern gentlemen did great wrong to themselves when they voted, two years ago, for the gentleman from Massachusetts, as Speaker of this House. He would say so particularly with regard to the member from South Carolina, [Mr. Holmes,] who had been dodging around the hall, endeavoring to secure the election of a Wilmot Proviso man.

Mr. Holmes remarked, that he would tell the gentleman from Tennessee that he was perfectly satisfied with what he had done, when, by his vote two years ago, a gentleman of dignity and of impartiality—in other words, a *gentleman*—was placed in the chair. He had no misgivings, and did not repent what he then did. [Applause from the Whig side of the chamber.]

EXTRAVAGANCE.—An auction sale of real Cashmere Shawls took place a few days ago in New York, at which one white long shawl sold for $870!! Others for $475, 360, 350, 320, 300, &c. &c. 180 were sold in all, for $17,675 50, an average of $98 20 each. There were 61 sold for $100 and upwards, the average of these being $236 each.

Davidson College.—William H. Foote, D. D., of Virginia, has been elected to the Professorship of Moral and Mental Science in this institution.

Manchester Road—Good News.—We learn that more than 40 miles, of the connected link at different points are already graded; the whole road is under contract, and but another strong effort on the part of Wilmington will be needed to secure the whole amount of the contributions, special as otherwise; and to authorise the payment of the appropriation already made by the State of South Carolina. We trust this effort will be made.

Wilmington Aurora.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. N. A. Purifoy, Mr. G. F. WEBSTER, of Cheraw, to Miss FRANCES R. FRIZELL, daughter of Mr. Wm. T. Frizell.

In Cumberland county, on the 27th Nov., Mr. DANIEL SIKES to Miss ELIZA HOLMES, daughter of Mr. Geo. Holmes.

In Richmond county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. William Knight, F. A. CLARK, of Anson, to Miss SARAH S., daughter of Hugh M. Ingram, dec'd.

In Anson county, on the 13th inst., by Wm. Shadding, Esq. Mr HARDISON TEAL to Miss LOUISA GADDY, daughter of Pleasant Gaddy, all of Anson.

In Sampson county, on the 20th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Isabella Strickland, by the Rev. J. W. Clifton, Mr. DAVID E. GRANTHAM, of the county of Wayne, to Miss SERENA M. STRICKLAND, of Sampson. [Goldsborough Telegraph and other exchanges will please copy.]

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 17th instant, Mrs. SARAH ANN LITTLE, wife of Mr. John P. Little, and daughter of the late Gen. Benjamin H. Covington.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 26th ultimo, Capt. DANIEL McINNIS, aged 58 years.

In New Orleans, of cholera, on the 24th ult., Mr GERARD J. SMITH, in the 25th year of his age. Mr Smith was a native of this county, from which he removed to Alabama a few years ago, was a gentleman of education and talents, was formerly a student in the University of North Carolina.

In Buncombe county, on the 17th ult., WM. WOODY, Sr., aged 114 years. He was a soldier in the war of independence, and for a great many years an orderly and acceptable member of the Baptist Church.

Near Washington, N. C., on the 14th instant, Major THOS. H. BLOUNT, aged 65. Also, on the 18th, ABNER P. NEAL, Esq.

In Providence, R. I., on the 14th inst., Mrs. EUNICE BROWN, aged 72, mother of the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE J. PEMBERTON, the subject of this obituary, was born on the 31st day of March, 1816, and departed this life in Richmond county, North Carolina, on the 28th day of November, 1849.

Mrs. Pemberton was a lady, whose demeanor, even in that period of life, when the mind is most elated with the crowding anticipations of worldly pleasures, betrayed not that indiscretion that is too often manifest in the acts of the young and giddy; but manifested an equanimity of mind, that always characterizes unassuming modesty, and graces, becomingly, her sex. She, while passing through the vicissitudes of youth, seemed duly to appreciate the insidious solicitations of mirth, which often enchant and accustom the mind of the young to levity, and to say by her actions, that she was apprised of the fleeting nature of the enjoyment, that the devices of mirth would give, and that there was a more abiding source of happiness to be sought and obtained. Her deportment, even before she made a profession of religion, was of such a meek and Christian-like nature, as to have a happy influence over the actions of those who associated with her.

Mrs. P., after she had become fully satisfied that, through the atonement made by Christ, she had obtained justification, and that she was an adopted child of God, joined the M. E. Church, in the year 1837. After she had connected herself with the church, the fruits of Christianity began to be more fully displayed in all her words and acts. She took the Bible for her instructer, and conformed, willingly, to all its requisitions, and esteemed it her highest privilege and greatest comfort to search its sacred pages, while she used temporal comforts so as to make them conducive to the great work of her soul's salvation. Indeed, she lived a consistent Christian, and was not only punctual in the discharge of her Christian duties, but was equally constant to the performance of her social duties. It seemed to afford her pleasure to administer to the wants of the needy; nor did she wait to be sought after, but esteemed it a privilege, as well as a duty, to visit them, and administer to their wants. As a neighbor, she was kind and agreeable; punctual in visiting the sick, and striving always to do away all discord, and to institute and keep up harmony. As a wife, she was kind and affectionate, diffusing, by her graces, that amenity through the family circle, that makes home pleasant to husband and children—a resting place.

Though Mrs. P. was called early to leave an affectionate husband and three children, one an infant, she gave them and her friends, a short time before her departure, the consoling assurance, that she was *under no condemnation*, and *knew Jesus could make a dying bed soft as downy pillows are*,—and that she *would soon be forever at rest with the saints of God*. Her husband and friends *sorrow*, but not without hope. A.

In Gaston County, on the 12th of September last, Mr. MATHEW LEEPER, a soldier of the Revolution, in the *ninety-fifth* year of his age.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Committee state that since their report of the 18th, six new cases of Small Pox have occurred in Mr. Donald McQueen's family, about 4½ miles South-west of Fayetteville, communicated to them by a negro woman (belonging to McQueen,) who had visited the family in which the disease first broke out. She would have been sent to the Hospital, but her master, who had had the Small Pox, insisted upon taking her home, assuring the Committee that, as he lived in a retired place in the country, he could and would prevent his family from having any intercourse with others, which they (the Committee) have every reason to believe has been done.

They take great pleasure in saying that there are now no cases in town, and that persons coming to town to transact business may be assured that there is no danger.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JOSEPH AREY,
JAMES SUNDY,
WM. McLAURIN.

Dec. 24, 1849.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DEC. 24.

REMARKS.—Cotton active at 9¾ to 9¾.—Flour 4¼ to 4½. Corn 55. Oats 30. Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No change in prices of Bacon. Corn 52½ cts. Fayetteville Flour dull at 4 75 to 5 25. N. C. Lard 7½ to 8 cts., and dull of sale. Nothing doing in Lumber. Some two or three rafts ordinary Timber have changed hands at $5 per M. Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 90, Hard 1 00. Tar 1 00 to 1 05.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—About 1,200 bales received this week, and sold at from 9½ to 10¼ cents,—principal sales, 9¾ to 10. No change in other articles.

N. C. Argus.

Cotton.—Prices have improved within a few days, both at Charleston and at New York. At Charleston 9¾ to 10¾.

Total receipts of cotton 741,875 bales, against 772,293 last year.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

OUR School will be suspended during next week, to be resumed on Monday the 31st. The present Term having been interrupted for a short time on account of the excitement caused by small pox, it will not end until the 9th Jan'y 1850, at the close of which we purpose commencing another.

MARK RUSSELL.

Dec. 21, 1849. 1w

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE next Term of Miss Harriet Davis's School will commence on Monday the 31st inst. Dec. 21.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE undersigned, on behalf of the Trustees, wish to employ a Gentleman and Lady to take charge of the Male and Female Departments of the Carthage Institute. This School has been in successful operation for five years, and has yielded respectable salaries. It is preferred that it should be undertaken at the risk of the Teachers, but as the Trustees design to make it a Classical Institution of the first order, those who come sufficiently recommended can have reasonable salaries guaranteed.

Apply immediately to the undersigned at Carthage, by letter or otherwise.

SAM'L J. PERSON,
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN SHAW,
ALEX. KELLY,
H. TURNER.

Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of the Male and Female Departments will commence on Monday the 14th of January, 1850.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Ch'n Board Trustees.

Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

ONE tract about 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, lying immediately on the river, containing 255 acres. About half of it is cleared, and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared wood land. It is good farming land.

Also, 340 acres of oak and pine land, lying about 4 miles from the Clarendon Bridge. About 125 acres are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared. There is a new and large dwelling house on it, and out houses nearly all new; also excellent well and spring water, and is a very healthy situation. There is also a cypress pond of about 40 or 50 acres, which is nearly ditched sufficient to drain it, which is thought will produce well.

The above are excellent farming lands, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

THOMAS McDANIEL.

Dec. 22, 1849. 99-4w

Carolinian copy.

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at his residence in Robeson county, the PLANTATION on which he now resides, containing 700 acres, situated on the East side of Raft Swamp, 2½ miles from Antioch Church, together with all his Stock of every kind. Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, two likely young NEGROES, a boy 10 years of age, and a girl 12.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale.

M. McBRYDE.

Dec. 20, 1849. 99-3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1849. For sale in 5 and 10 cent papers, by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

Daguerrean Portraits.

F. M. CORY, Artist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from N. York, and has taken rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to take Likenesses in the above style. Being provided with instruments and materials of the best French and German manufacture, he is enabled to produce in a few seconds—without regard to weather—a Likeness of $2 and upwards, including a neat morocco case. He has also a fine assortment of gold Lockets and Chains, and every variety and style of cases and frames, at exceedingly low prices. None but the very best materials are used, and all his pictures are fire gilt, and warranted not to fade. The public are invited to call and examine specimens at his room. Persons thoroughly instructed in the art, at a moderate charge.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24. 99tf

LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of January, at the Town House in Fayetteville, will be sold, a tract of LAND, containing between 6 and 700 acres, joining Angus Ray and others, 10 miles North of Fayetteville, and 1 mile from King's Distillery. The land is well timbered for Turpentine, and has about one task of boxes already cut on it. Terms at sale.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Dec. 19. 99-2w

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be hired, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st January next, at 12 o'clock, the Negroes belonging to the Minor heirs of John Mullins, dec'd, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. All of them are valuable Servants.

Those having them hired will please return them by that day.

WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Guardian.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1849. 98-2w

At the same time and place, will be rented for the ensuing year, "Liberty Point Hotel."

W. S. MULLINS, Ex'r.

FESTIVAL MEETING.

Phœnix Lodge, No. 8.

A MEETING of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, will be held at Mason Hall, on Thursday morning next, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St John the Evangelist, which the members are required to attend. Resident Masons and Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to join.

A Public Installation of Officers will take place at the Fayetteville Hotel Hall, at 11 o'clock, after which an Address will be delivered by Bro. E. L. Winslow, W. M. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Cool Spring Tent, No. 263, I. O. R.

THE members of Cool Spring Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, and transient Brethren, are requested to meet at Rechabite Hall, on Christmas Day, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of joining in Procession with the Sons of Temperance.

WM. J. YATES, R. S.

Dec. 22, 1849.

AN ADDRESS

WILL be delivered before the Sons of Temperance of Fayetteville, at the Methodist Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Ka-ghe-ga-gah-bah, (or George Copway,) Chief of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians. The public are invited to attend.

The members of Lafayette Division, and visiting Brethren, will meet at the Division Room, on Market Square, at 9½ o'clock.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Lafayette Division will dedicate the new Temperance Hall. The Dedication Address will be delivered by Bro. George B Wetmore.

J. C. THOMSON,
F. T. WARD,
J. G. AREY,
Committee.

Dec. 22, 1849.

PLANTS AND TREES.

I HAVE just received and offer for sale, a very choice assortment of

GREEN-HOUSE & HARDY PLANTS,
Evergreens, Roses, and other Shrubs,
Flowering Bulbs, Flower Pots, &c.
—ALSO—
A few select Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees,
Large Early Scarlet, Hovey, and Hudson Strawberries, at 50 to 75 cts. per 100.

Purchasers will have the advantage of seeing the Fruit or Flower they wish, so that there will be no disappointment.

Any thing that I may not have, I can procure at short notice, from one of the best Nurserymen in the United States.

All cash orders will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 20, 1849. 99-3w

P. S. Nothing so appropriate for a Christmas or New Year's Present, as

"Those token flowers that tell
What words can never speak so well."

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A FIRST RATE TIMBER WAGON and Team of MULES, well trained to gear, and all in good running order. Apply soon, to Thos. R. Underwood, at the Store of Taylor & Underwood.

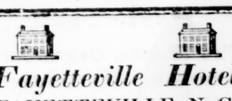
Dec. 15, 1849. 99tf

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 3000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849 68-Y

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.
MALCOM McGREGOR.
Nov 17, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bubinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

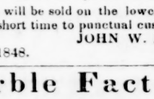
With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.
November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 84-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ **We find it necessary to** make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
86tf]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for issue of a Certificate of Two Shares of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.
Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 16, 1849. 72tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

MRS. PERRY'S Farms for sale. One situated down the River, 1¼ miles from the Bridge, containing 70¼ Acres; good and numerous buildings on it, fruit trees, two grape arbors, a large quantity of strawberries, &c. The place is very healthy.

The other Farm is up the River, 3 miles from the Bridge; contains 230 Acres, and has good Log buildings.

For these Farms a credit of one, two and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January, they will be rented for the next year.

Also, for sale, 3 horses, 2 waggons, 1 carryall, ploughs, &c. Also, dry cattle, milch cows, hogs, &c. A credit of six months will be given for these. Apply to Mrs. Perry, on the premises.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92-tiJ

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.
Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

Valuable Turpentine Lands

FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO
Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE lately occupied by Edward L. Winslow, Esq.
E. J. HALE.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.
Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.
August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.
October 22, 1849. 90-3m

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. GRAHAM & WOODWARD.
West end New Hotel building.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. BOND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

D. CASHWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks ospelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain?

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
132 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by the authorised Agent, S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-eow